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DAILY PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 11, 1864.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:

It is with satisfaction that I welcome your presence at an earlier day than that usual for your session, and with confidence that I invoke the aid of your counsels at a time of such public exigency. The campaign which was commenced almost simultaneously with your session early in May last, and which was still in progress at your adjournment in the middle of June, has not yet reached its close. It has been prosecuted on a scale and with an energy heretofore unequalled. When we revert to the condition of our country at the inception of the operations of the present year, to the magnitude of the preparations made by the enemy, the number of his forces, the accumulation of his warlike supplies, and the prodigality with which his vast resources have been lavished in the attempt to render success assured; when we contrast the numbers and means at our disposal for resistance, and when we contemplate the results of a struggle apparently so unequal, we cannot fail, while rendering the full meed of deserved praise to our generals and soldiers, to perceive that a power higher than man has willed our deliverance, and gratefully to recognize the protection of a kind Providence in enabling us successfully to withstand the utmost efforts of the enemy for our subjugation.

At the beginning of the year, the State of Texas was partially in possession of the enemy, and large portions of Louisiana and Arkansas lay apparently defenceless. Of the Federal soldiers who invaded Texas, none are known to remain except as prisoners of war. In North-western Louisiana a large and well-appointed army, aided by a powerful fleet, was repeatedly defeated, and deemed itself fortunate in finally escaping with a loss of one third of its numbers, a large part of its military trains and many transports and gunboats. The enemy's occupation of that State is reduced to the narrow district commanded by the guns of his fleet. Arkansas has been recovered with the exception of a few fortified posts, while our forces have penetrated into Central Missouri, affording to our oppressed brethren in that State an opportunity, of which many have availed themselves, of striking for liberation from the tyranny to which they have been subjected.

On the east of the Mississippi, in spite of some reverses, we have much cause for gratulation. The enemy hoped to effect, during the present year, by concentration of forces, the conquest which he had previously failed to accomplish by more extended operations. Compelled, therefore, to withdraw or seriously to weaken the strength of the armies of occupation at different points, he has afforded us the opportunity of recovering possession of extensive districts of our territory. Nearly the whole of Northern and Western Mississippi, of Northern Alabama, and of Western Tennessee, are again in our possession, and all attempts to penetrate from the coast line into the interior of the Atlantic and Gulf States have been baffled. On the entire ocean and gulf coast of the Confederacy the whole success of the enemy, with the enormous naval resources at his command, has been limited to the capture of the outer defences of Mobile bay.

If we now turn to the results accomplished by the two great armies, so confidently relied on by the invaders as sufficient to secure the subversion of our Government and the subjugation of our people to foreign domination, we have still greater cause for devout gratitude to Divine Power. In Southwestern Virginia, successive armies, which threatened the capture of Lynchburg and Saltville, have been routed and driven out of the country, and a portion of Eastern Tennessee reconquered by our troops. In Northern Virginia, extensive districts formerly occupied by the enemy are now free from their presence. In the lower valley, their General, rendered desperate by his inability to maintain a hostile occupation, had resorted to the infamous expedient of converting a fruitful land into a desert by burning its mills, granaries and homesteads, and destroying the food, standing crops, live stock and agricultural implements of peaceful non-combatants. The main army, after a series of defeats, in which its losses have been enormous; after attempts by raiding parties to break up our railroad communications, which have resulted in the destruction of a large part of the cavalry engaged in the work; after constant repulse of repeated assaults on our defensive lines, is, with the aid of heavy reinforcements, but with, it is hoped, waning prospect of further progress in the design, still engaged in an effort, commenced more than four months ago, to capture the town of Petersburg.

The army of Gen. Sherman, although succeeding at the end of the summer in obtaining possession of Atlanta, has been unable to secure any ultimate advantage from this success. The same General who, in February last, marched a large army from Vicksburg to Meridian with no other result than being forced to march back again, was able, by the aid of greatly increased numbers, and after much delay, to force a passage from Chattanooga to Atlanta, only to be for the second time compelled to withdraw on the line of his advance without obtaining control of a single mile of territory beyond the narrow track of his march, and without gaining aught beyond the precarious possession of a few fortified points, in which he is compelled to maintain heavy garrisons, and which are menaced with recapture.

The lessons afforded by the history of this war are fraught with instruction and encouragement. Repeatedly during the war have formidable expeditions been directed by the enemy against points ignorantly supposed to be of vital importance to the Confederacy. Some of these expeditions have, at immense cost, been successful; but in no instance have the promised fruits been reaped. Again, in the present campaign, was the delusion fondly cherished that the capture of Atlanta and Richmond would, if effected, end the war by the overthrow of our Government and the submission of our people. We can now judge by experience how unimportant is the influence of the former event upon our capacity for defence, upon the courage and spirit of the people, and the stability of the Government. We may, in like manner, judge that if the campaign against Richmond had resulted in success instead of failure; if the valor of the army, under the leadership of its accomplished commander had resisted in vain the overwhelming masses which were, on the contrary, decisively repulsed; if we had been compelled to evacuate Richmond as well as Atlanta, the Confederacy would have remained as erect and defiant as ever. Nothing could have been changed in the purpose of its Government, in the indomitable valor of its troops, or in the unquenchable spirit of its people. The baffled and disappointed foe would in vain have scanned the reports of your proceedings, at some new legislative seat, for any indication that progress had been made in his gigantic task of conquering a free people. The truth, so patent to us, must, ere long, be forced upon the reluctant Northern mind. There are no vital points on the preservation of which the continued existence of the Confederacy depends. There is no military success of the enemy which can accomplish its destruction. Not the fall of Richmond, nor Wilmington, nor Charleston, nor Savannah, nor Mobile, nor all combined, can save the enemy from the constant and exhaustive drain of blood and treasure which must continue until he shall discover that no peace is attainable unless based on the recognition of our indefeasible rights.

Before leaving this subject, it is gratifying to assure you that the military supplies essentially requisite for public defence will be found, as heretofore, adequate to our needs; and that abundant crops have rewarded the labor of the farmer, and rendered abortive the inhuman attempt of the enemy to produce, by devastation, famine among the people.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

It is not in my power to announce any change in the conduct of foreign powers. No such action has been taken by the Christian nations of Europe as might justly have been expected from their history, from the duties imposed by international law, and from the claims of humanity. It is charitable to attribute their conduct to no worse motive than indifference to the consequences of a struggle which shakes only the republican portion of the American continent; and not to ascribe to design a course calculated to insure the prolongation of hostilities.

No instance in history is remembered by me in which a nation pretending to exercise dominion over another, asserting its independence, has been the first to concede the existence of such independence. No case can be recalled to my mind in which neutral powers have failed to set the example of recognizing the independence of a nation, when satisfied of the inability of its enemy to subvert its government; and this, too, in cases where the previous relation between the contending parties had been confessedly that of mother country and dependent colony; not, as in our case, that of co-equal States united by Federal compact. It has ever been considered the proper function and duty of neutral powers to perform the office of judging whether, in point of fact, the nation asserting dominion is able to make good its pretensions by force of arms, and if not, by recognition of the resisting party, to discountenance the further continuance of the contest. And the reason why this duty is incumbent on neutral powers is plainly apparent, when we reflect that the pride and passion which blind the judgment of the parties to the conflict cause the continuance of active warfare, and consequent useless slaughter, long after the inevitable result has become apparent to all not engaged in the struggle. So long, therefore, as neutral nations fail, by recognition of our independence, to announce that, in their judgment, the United States are unable to reduce the Confederacy to submission, their conduct will be accepted by our enemies as a tacit encouragement to continue their efforts, and as an implied assurance that belief is entertained by neutral nations in the success of their designs. A direct stimulus, whether intentional or not, is thus applied to securing a continuance of the carnage and devastation which desolate this continent, and which they profess deeply to deplore.

The disregard of this just, humane, and Christian public duty by the nations of Europe is the more remarkable from the fact that authentic expression has long since been given by the governments of both France and England to the conviction that the United States are unable to conquer the Confederacy. It is now more than two years since the government of France announced officially to the cabinets of London and St. Petersburg its own conclusion that the United States were unable to achieve any decisive military success. In the answers sent by these powers, no intimation of a contrary opinion was conveyed; and it is notorious that, in speeches, both in and out of Parliament, the members of Her Britannic Majesty's government have not hesitated to express this conviction in unqualified terms. The denial of our right under these circumstances is so obviously unjust, and discriminates so unfairly in favor of the United States, that neutrals have sought to palliate the wrong of which they are conscious by professing to consider, in opposition to notorious truth and to the known belief of both belligerents, that the recognition of our independence would be valueless without their further intervention in the struggle; an intervention of which we disclaim the desire and mistrust the advantage. We seek no favor; we wish no intervention; we know ourselves fully competent to maintain our own rights and independence against the invaders of our country; and we feel justified in asserting that, without the aid derived from recruiting their armies from foreign countries, the invaders would, ere this, have been driven from our soil. When the recognition of the Confederacy was refused by Great Britain in the fall of 1862, the refusal was excused on the ground that any action by Her Majesty's government would have the effect of inflaming the passions of the belligerents and of preventing the return of peace. It is assumed that this opinion was sincerely entertained; but the experience of two years of unequalled carnage shows that it was erroneous, and that the result was the reverse of what the British Ministry humanely desired. A contrary policy, a policy just to us, a policy diverging from an unvarying course of concession to all the demands of our enemies, is still within the power of Her Majesty's government, and would, it is fair to presume, be productive of consequences the opposite of those which have unfortunately followed its whole course of conduct from the commencement of the war to the present time. In a word, peace is impossible without independence, and it is not to be expected that the enemy will anticipate neutrals in the recognition of that independence. When the history of this war shall be fully disclosed, the calm judgment of the impartial publicist will, for these reasons, be unable to absolve the neutral nations of Europe from a share in the moral responsibility for the myriads of human lives that have been unnecessarily sacrificed during its progress.

The renewed instances in which foreign powers have given us just cause of complaint need not here be detailed. The extracts from the correspondence of the State Department, which accompany this message, will afford such further information as can be given without detriment to the public interest, and we must reserve for the future such action as may then be deemed advisable to secure redress.

FINANCES.

Your special attention is earnestly invited to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted in conformity with law. The facts therein disclosed are far from discouraging, and demonstrate that, with judicious legislation, we shall be enabled to meet all the exigencies of the war from our abundant resources, and avoid, at the same time, such an accumulation of debt as would render at all doubtful our capacity to redeem it.

The total receipts into the treasury for the two quarters ending on the 30th of September, 1864, were $415,191,550, which sum, added to the balance of $308,282,722, that remained in the treasury on the 1st of April last, forms a total of $723,474,272. Of this total, not far from half, that is to say, $342,560,327, have been applied to the extinction of the public debt, while the total expenditures have been $272,378,505, leaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st of October, 1864, of $108,535,440.

The total amount of the public debt, as exhibited on the books of the Register of the Treasury on the 1st October, 1864, was $1,147,970,208, of which $539,340,090 were funded debt, bearing interest, $283,880,150 were treasury notes of the new issue, and the remainder consisted of the former issue of treasury notes which will be converted into other forms of debt and will cease to exist as currency on the 31st of next month.

The report, however, explains that, in consequence of the absence of certain returns from distant officers, the true amount of the debt is less, by about twenty-one and a half millions of dollars, than appears on the books of the Register, and that the total public debt on 1st of last month may be fairly considered to have been $1,126,381,095.

The increase of the public debt during the six months from the 1st April to the 1st October was $97,650,780, being rather more than $16,000,000 per month, and it will be apparent, on the perusal of the report, that this augmentation would have been avoided, and a positive reduction of the amount would have been effected, but for certain defects in the legislation on the subject of the finances, which are pointed out in the report, and which seem to admit of easy remedy.

In the statements just made, the foreign debt is omitted. It consists only of the unpaid balance of the loan known as the cotton loan. This balance is but £2,200,000, and is adequately provided for by about two hundred and fifty thousand bales of cotton, owned by the Government, even if the cotton be rated as worth but six pence per pound.

There is one item of the public debt not included in the tables presented, to which your attention is required. The bounty bonds promised to our soldiers by the third section of the act of 17th February, 1864, were deliverable on the 1st of October. The Secretary has been unable to issue them by reason of an omission in the law, no time being therein fixed for the payment of the bonds.

The aggregate appropriations called for by the different departments of the Government, according to the estimates submitted with the report, for the six months ending on the 30th June, 1865, amount to $438,102,679, while the Secretary estimates that there will remain unexpended, out of former appropriations, on the 1st of January, 1865, a balance of $467,416,504. It would therefore seem that former estimates have been largely in excess of actual expenditures, and that no additional appropriations are required for meeting the needs of the public service up to the 1st of July of next year. Indeed, if the estimates now presented should prove to be as much in excess of actual expenditures as has heretofore been the case, a considerable balance will still remain unexpended at the close of the first half of the ensuing year.

The chief difficulty to be apprehended in connection with our finances results from the depreciation of the treasury notes, which seems justly to be attributed by the Secretary to two causes; redundancy in amount and want of confidence in ultimate redemption; for both of which, remedies are suggested that will commend themselves to your consideration as being practicable as well as efficient.

The main features of the plan presented are substantially these: 1st. That the faith of the Government be pledged that the notes shall ever remain exempt from taxation. 2d. That no issue shall be made beyond that which is already authorized by law. 3d. That a certain fixed portion of the annual receipts from taxation during the war shall be set apart specially for the gradual extinction of the outstanding amount until it shall have been reduced to $150,000,000; and 4th. The pledge and appropriation of such proportion of the tax in kind, and for such number of years after the return of peace, as shall be sufficient for the final redemption of the entire circulation. The details of the plan, the calculations on which it is based, the efficiency of its operation, and the vast advantages which would result from its success, are fully detailed in the report, and cannot be fairly presented in a form sufficiently condensed for this message. I doubt not it will receive from you that earnest and candid consideration which is merited by the importance of the subject.

The recommendations of the report for the repeal of certain provisions of the tax laws which produce inequality in the burthen of taxation; for exempting all Government loans from taxation on capital, and from any adverse discrimination in taxation on income derived from them; for placing the taxation on banks on the same footing as the taxation of other corporate bodies; for securing the payment into the treasury of that portion of the bank circulation which is liable to confiscation because held by alien enemies; for the conversion of the interest-bearing treasury notes now outstanding into coupon bonds, and for the quarterly collection of taxation; all present practical questions for legislation, which, if wisely devised, will improve the public credit, and alleviate the burthens now imposed by the extreme and unnecessary depreciation in the value of the currency.

The returns of the Produce Loan Bureau are submitted with the report, and the information is conveyed that the Treasury Agency in the Trans-Mississippi Department has been fully organized, and is now in operation with promise of efficiency and success.

The provisions heretofore made to some extent for increasing the compensation of public officers, civil and military, is found to be in some places inadequate to their support; perhaps not more so anywhere than in Richmond; and inquiry, with a view to appropriate remedy, is suggested to your consideration. Your notice is also called to the condition of certain officers of the treasury, who were omitted in the laws heretofore passed for the relief of other public officers, as mentioned in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

The condition of the various branches of the military service is stated in the accompanying report of the Secretary of War. Among the suggestions made for legislative action with a view to add to the numbers and efficiency of the army, all of which will receive your consideration, there are some prominent topics which merit special notice.

The exemption from military duty now accorded by law to all persons engaged in certain specified pursuits or professions is shown by experience to be unwise; nor is it believed to be defensible in theory. The defence of home, family and country is universally recognized as the paramount political duty of every member of society; and in a form of government like ours, where each citizen enjoys an equality of rights and privileges, nothing can be more invidious than an unequal distribution of duties and obligations. No pursuit nor position should relieve any one who is able to do active duty from enrollment in the army, unless his functions or services are more useful to the defence of his country in another sphere. But it is manifest that this cannot be the case with entire classes. All telegraph operators, workmen in mines, professors, teachers, engineers, editors and employees of newspapers, journeymen printers, shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, millers, physicians, and the numerous other classes mentioned in the laws, cannot, in the nature of things, be either equally necessary in their several professions, nor distributed throughout the country in such proportions that only the exact numbers required are found in each locality; nor can it be everywhere impossible to replace those within the conscript age by men older and less capable of active field service. A discretion should be vested in the military authorities, so that a sufficient number of those essential to the public service might be detailed to continue the exercise of their pursuits or professions; but the exemption from service of the entire classes should be wholly abandoned. It affords great facility for abuses, offers the temptation, as well as the ready means, of escaping service by fraudulent devices, and is one of the principal obstructions to the efficient operation of the conscript laws.

A general militia law is needful in the interest of the public defence. The Constitution, by vesting the power in Congress, imposes on it the duty of providing "for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States." The great diversity in the legislation of the several States on this subject, and the absence of any provision establishing an exact method for calling the militia into Confederate service, are sources of embarrassment which ought no longer to be suffered to impede defensive measures.

The legislation in relation to the cavalry demands change. The policy requiring men to furnish their own horses has proven pernicious in many respects. It interferes with discipline, impairs efficiency, and is the cause of frequent and prolonged absence from appropriate duty. The subject is fully treated in the Secretary's report with suggestions as to the proper measure for reforming that branch of the service.

The recommendation, hitherto often made, is again renewed, that some measure be adopted for the re-organization and consolidation of companies and regiments when so far reduced in numbers as seriously to impair their efficiency. It is the more necessary that this should be done, as the absence of legislation on the subject has forced generals in the field to resort to various expedients for approximating the desired end. It is surely an evil that a commanding officer should be placed in a position which forces upon him the choice of allowing the efficiency of his command to be seriously impaired, or of attempting to supply by the exercise of doubtful authority the want of proper legal provision. The regard for the sensibility of officers who have heretofore served with credit, and which is believed to be the controlling motive that has hitherto obstructed legislation on this subject, however honorable and proper, may be carried to a point which seriously injures the public good; and if this be the case, it can scarcely be questioned which of the two considerations should be deemed paramount.

The Secretary's recommendations on the subject of facilitating the acquisition of the iron required for maintaining the efficiency of railroad communication on the important military lines are commended to your favor. The necessity for the operation, in full vigor, of such lines is too apparent to need comment.

The question in dispute between the two governments relative to the exchange of prisoners of war has been frequently presented in former messages and reports, and is fully treated by the Secretary. The solicitude of the government for the relief of our captive fellow-citizens has known no abatement, but has on the contrary, been still more deeply evoked by the additional sufferings to which they have been wantonly subjected, by deprivation of adequate food, clothing and fuel, which they were not even permitted to purchase from the prison sutlers. Finding that the enemy attempted to excuse their barbarous treatment by the unfounded allegation that it was retaliatory for like conduct on our part, an offer was made by us with a view of ending all pretext for such recriminations or pretended retaliation.

The offer has been accepted, and each government is hereafter to be allowed to provide necessary comforts to its own citizens held captive by the other. Active efforts are in progress for the immediate execution of this agreement, and it is hoped that but few days will elapse before we shall be relieved from the distressing thought that painful physical suffering is endured by so many of our fellow-citizens whose fortitude in captivity illustrates the national character as fully as did their valor in the actual conflict.

EMPLOYMENT OF SLAVES.

The employment of slaves for service with the army as teamsters or cooks, or in the way of work upon fortifications, or in the government workshops, or in hospitals, and other similar duties, was authorized by the act of 17th February last, and provision was made for their impressment to a number not exceeding twenty thousand, if it should be found impracticable to obtain them by contract with the owners. The law contemplated the hiring only of the labor of these slaves, and imposed on the government the liability to pay for the value of such as might be lost to the owners from casualties resulting from their employment in the service.

This act has produced less result than was anticipated, and further provision is required to render it efficacious.—But my present purpose is to invite your consideration to the propriety of a radical modification in the theory of the law.

Viewed merely as property, and therefore, as the subject of impressment, the service or labor of the slave has been frequently claimed for short periods in the construction of defensive works. The slave, however, bears another relation to the State, that of a person. The law of last February contemplates only the relation of the slave to the master, and limits the impressment to a certain term of service. But for the purpose enumerated in the act, instruction in the manner of encamping, marching and parking trains is needful, so that, even in this limited employment, length of service adds greatly to the value of the negro's labor. Hazard is also encountered in all the positions to which the negroes can be assigned for service with the army, and the duties required of them demand loyalty and zeal. In this aspect, the relation of person predominates so far as to render it doubtful whether the private right of property can consistently and beneficially be continued, and it would seem proper to acquire for the public service the entire property in the labor of the slave, and to pay therefor due compensation, rather than to impress his labor for short terms; and this the more especially as the effect of the present law would vest this entire property in all cases where the slave might be recaptured after compensation for his loss had been paid to the private owner. Whenever the entire property in the service of a slave is thus acquired by the government, the question is presented, by what tenure he should be held. Should he be retained in servitude, or should his emancipation be held out to him as a reward for faithful service, or should it be granted at once on the promise of such service? and if emancipated, what action should be taken to secure for the freedman the permission of the State from which he was drawn to reside within its limits after the close of his public service? The permission would doubtless be more readily accorded as a reward for past faithful service; and a double motive for zealous discharge of duty would thus be offered to those employed by the government, their freedom, and the gratification of the local attachment which is so marked a characteristic of the negro, and forms so powerful an incentive to his action. The policy of engaging to liberate the negro on his discharge after service faithfully rendered, seems to me preferable to that of granting immediate manumission, or that of retaining him in servitude. If this policy should recommend itself to the judgment of Congress, it is suggested that, in addition to the duties heretofore performed by the slave, he might be advantageously employed as pioneer and engineer laborer; and in that event, that the number should be augmented to forty thousand.

Beyond this limit and these employments, it does not seem to me desirable, under existing circumstances, to go. A broad moral distinction exists between the use of slaves as soldiers in the defence of their homes, and the incitement of the same persons to insurrection against their masters. The one is justifiable, if necessary; the other is iniquitous and unworthy of civilized people; and such is the judgment of all writers on public law, as well as that expressed and insisted on by our enemies in all wars prior to that now waged against us. By none have the practices, of which they are now guilty, been denounced with greater severity than by themselves in the two wars with Great Britain in the last and in the present century; and in the Declaration of Independence of 1776, when enumeration was made of the wrongs which justified the revolt from Great Britain, the climax of atrocity was deemed to be reached only when the English monarch was denounced as having "excited domestic insurrections amongst us."

The subject is to be viewed by us, therefore, solely in the light of policy and our social economy. When so regarded, I must dissent from those who advise a general levy and arming of the slaves for the duty of soldiers.—Until our white population shall prove insufficient for the armies we require and can afford to keep in the field, to employ, as a soldier, the negro, who has merely been trained to labor, and as a laborer, the white man, accustomed from his youth to the use of fire-arms, would scarcely be deemed wise or advantageous by any; and this is the question now before us. But should the alternative ever be presented of subjugation or the employment of the slave as a soldier, there seems no reason to doubt what should then be our decision. Whether our view embraces what would, in so extreme a case, be the sum of misery entailed by the dominion of the enemy, or be restricted solely to the effect upon the welfare and happiness of the negro population themselves, the result would be the same. The appalling demoralization, suffering, disease and death which have been caused by partially substituting the invader's system of police for the kind relation previously subsisting between the master and slave, have been a sufficient demonstration that external interference with our institution of domestic slavery is productive of evil only. If the subject involved no other consideration than the mere right of property, the sacrifices heretofore made by our people have been such as to permit no doubt of their readiness to surrender every possession in order to secure their independence. But the social and political question, which is exclusively under the control of the several States, has a far wider and more enduring importance than that of pecuniary interest. In its manifold phases, it embraces the stability of our republican institutions, resting on the actual political equality of all its citizens, and includes the fulfillment of the task which has been so happily begun—that of christianizing and improving the condition of the Africans who have, by the will of Providence, been placed in our charge. Comparing the results of our own experience with those of the experiments of others who have borne similar relation to the African race, the people of the several States of the Confederacy have abundant reason to be satisfied with the past, and to use the greatest circumspection in determining their course. These considerations, however, are rather applicable to the improbable contingency of our need of resorting to this element of resistance than to our present condition. If the recommendation, above made, for the training of forty thousand negroes for the service indicated shall meet your approval, it is certain that even this limited number, by their preparatory training in intermediate duties, would form a more valuable reserve force, in case of urgency, than three-fold their number suddenly called from field of labor; while a fresh levy could, to a certain extent, supply their places in the special service for which they are now employed.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The regular annual reports of the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Postmaster-General, are appended, and give ample information relative to the condition of the respective departments. They contain suggestions for legislative provisions required to remedy such defects in the existing laws as have been disclosed by experience, but none of so general or important a character as to require that I should do more than to recommend them to your favorable consideration.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

The disposition of this government for a peaceful solution of the issues which the enemy has referred to the arbitrament of arms has been too often manifested, and is too well known, to need new assurances. But while it is true that individuals and parties in the United States have indicated a desire to substitute reason for force, and by negotiation to stop the further sacrifice of human life and to arrest the calamities which now afflict both countries, the authorities who control the government of our enemies have too often and too clearly expressed their resolution to make no peace except on terms of our unconditional submission and degradation, to leave us any hope of the cessation of hostilities until the delusion of their ability to conquer us is dispelled. Among those who are already disposed for peace, many are actuated by principle and by disapproval and abhorrence of the iniquitous warfare that their government is waging, while others are moved by the conviction that it is no longer to the interest of the United States to continue a struggle in which success is unattainable. Whenever this fast-growing conviction shall have taken firm root in the minds of a majority of the Northern people, there will be produced that willingness to negotiate for peace which is now confined to our side. Peace is manifestly impossible unless desired by both parties to this war, and the disposition for it among our enemies will be best and most certainly evoked by the demonstration on our part of ability and unshaken determination to defend our rights, and to hold no earthly price too dear for their purchase. Whenever there shall be on the part of our enemies a desire for peace, there will be no difficulty in finding means by which negotiation can be opened; but it is obvious that no agency can be called into action until this desire shall be mutual. When that contingency shall happen, the government, to which is confided the treaty making power, can be at no loss for means adapted to accomplish so desirable an end.

In the hope that the day will soon be reached when, under Divine favor, these States may be allowed to enter on their former peaceful pursuits, and to develop the abundant natural resources with which they are blessed, let us then resolutely continue to devote our united and unimpaired energies to the defence of our homes, our lives and our liberties. This is the true path to peace. Let us tread it with confidence in the assured result.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

Thirty cents for Rags.—Thirty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

[illegible] inserted in the *Daily and Weekly Progress*:

one square of [illegible] lines,

One day	[illegible]	One week	$18 00
Two days	[illegible]	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	[illegible]	Three weeks	54 00
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Five days	[illegible]	Two months	144 00

[illegible] Augusta, and [illegible]. Advertisements [illegible] will be charged [illegible] for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

The following terms of subscription to the Progress, announced the 1st of October, will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and all money received will be credited in accordance with these figures:

Daily paper, six months	$25.00
" " Three months	15.00
" " One month	5.00
Weekly paper, three months	5.00
" " six months	10.00

To any person sending us *five* subscribers to the Daily or Weekly paper, for three or six months, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time, *gratis*.

Persons not convenient to an Express Office may send money by mail without much risk. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the time or watch for the Cross Mark and renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

Auction Sales.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON MONDAY of Court Week, 21st day of November, [illegible] as follows:
6 LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO MEN,
1 " " GIRL,
1 " NEGRO WOMAN AND CHILD.
The woman is a good Ironer, Washer and Cook. They are sound and healthy, not refugee negroes, and are sold for no fault.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
Nov 10-eodtd Auct. & Com. Merchants.

FOR SALE.

65 SACKS OF PRIME VIRGINIA SALT, OR WILL exchange one bushel of Salt for three bushels of NEW CORN, [illegible] Corn and Salt delivered at my Mills, on Neuse River.
Oct 13-d tf W. R. RICHARDSON

200 BAGS COTTON FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL 200 BAGS COTTON OF GOOD quality, delivered at any point on the North Carolina Railroad.
G. W. SWEPSON.
Oct 20-6t Haw River P. O., N. C.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, of sufficient capacity for a large family.
Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON.
Oct 12-tf

FOR SALE.

BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF WAKE IN SUMS to suit purchasers.
Oct 4-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

10 BBLS COTTON SEED OIL.
MILLER & RICHARDSON.
Sept 23-tf

FOR SALE.

FRESH MOUNTAIN BUTTER ON CONSIGNMENT at J. M. TOWLES'.
Sept 26-tf

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. BONDS OLD issue. Also new N. C. 6 per cent. Bonds.
Sept. 10-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE,

N. C. COUPONS OF OLD 6 PER CENT. BONDS. Bullion and Coin. Confederate Bonds.
Sept 22-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE. APPLY AT Progress office. Sept 19-tf

FOR SALE.

TEN SHARES OF STOCK IN BANK OF CAPE Fear.
Sept 29-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

3,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black.
A. JOHNSON,
Sept 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE TAXES for the Districts herein named will not be received at the times heretofore advertised, but will be received at the following times, viz:

Swift Creek	District,	Monday,	19th	Dec., 1864.
Panther Branch	do	Tuesday,	19th	do
Barney Jones'	do	Wednesday,	20th	do
Buckhorn & New Hill	do	Thursday,	21st	do
White Oak & Beaver Creek	do	Friday,	22d	do
Crabtree & Cary	do	Saturday,	23d	do

The other Districts will be received at the times heretofore advertised.
RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake County.
Nov 8-d3t

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.
H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

Just Published,
RICHARDSON'S SOUTHERN ALMANAC
1865. FOR 1865.

IT CONTAINS, BESIDES THE CALENDERS, &C., the Officers of C. S. Government, Official list of Members of 2d Congress, Statistics of States, Army and Navy List, Population and Debt of Europe and America, Statement of killed, &c., in the battles of the War, Rates of Postage, &c., rendering it the most valuable publication ever issued at an unprecedented low price.

Single copy 75 cents, 12 copies $6, 100 copies $40.—Send stamps to pay return postage.
Address JOHNSON & SCHAFFTER,
Nov 4-d2w&w2t* Publishers, Lynchburg, Va.

$50 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES, near Morrisville, N. C., a BLACK MARE MULE, one year old last spring; has a white [illegible]—tail and main untrimmed. Said mule disappeared the last of June or the first of July. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me or for information so that I can get her.
Oct 6-d4t&w2m? CALVIN H. EDWARDS

TO BOYS.

THREE OR FOUR SMART, INTELLIGENT BOYS can make money by selling the Progress on the streets, at the depots and on the cars. Apply at
Oct 10—tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

WANTED

A GOOD GRIST MILLER OVER FIFTY YEARS OF age. Apply to
Oct 21-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOV. 11, 1864.

WATCH FOR THE [illegible] MARK.

[illegible]

LEGISLATIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL.

We have made arrangements to have the proceedings of the Legislature, which body is to assemble on the first Monday, reliably and correctly reported for the Progress, and persons who desire to keep themselves posted as to the action of the Assembly should subscribe at once. We shall furnish the *Daily Progress* during the session, which will hardly be less than six weeks, and probably more, at $5, the subscription to commence with the first day of the session.

We shall also publish all the important action of Congress. In addition to the summary received each day by telegraph we shall publish all important laws passed, and give such portions of the proceedings as may prove of general interest.

DAILY PROGRESS one month, $5; three months, $15; and six months, $30. WEEKLY PROGRESS, $5 for three months and $10 for six months.

Beginning of the Third Year.

On the 11th of November, 1862, a few months after the fall of [illegible], we resumed the publication of the PROGRESS in this city, and though we then hoped and believed that we should soon be permitted to return to our home and continue the paper where it was first established, we are still here, and to-day the paper enters on the third year of its existence in this place.

The two years of our journalistic life, spent in this city, have been indeed pleasant, and we can never be sufficiently grateful to our friends here and throughout the State for their unwavering support. Individuals, parties, sects and combinations have [illegible] to put us down, but our course has been onward, and to-day the PROGRESS is as firmly fixed and as liberally supported, by the people, as any journal in the State.

We have no promises to make as to the future. If the Press be left free the paper will be in the future what it has been in the past—a fearless, bold and independent newspaper; the zealous advocate of free government and constitutional liberty, and the steadfast friend of law and order. We shall continue to plead for peace, believing it to be the interest of the people of the American States to stop the present exhausting war and restore harmony between the different sections as soon as possible. War is a terrible thing, and none but fiends and devils can want it for its own sake, and hence we shall continue to urge the [illegible] of [illegible], that passion and fanaticism may subside, reason resume its sway and that the statesmen of the two sections be commissioned with the work of restoring peace, quiet and good government to a bleeding country. We ardently desire the independence of the Confederate States, believing that it would be best for the North and the South if the institution of slavery is not to be destroyed by the war, that the slave States should have a separate nationality; but we cannot expect to control the opinions of [illegible] Southern States can [illegible] control the politics, policy and moral sense of the [illegible] nations of the earth, and [illegible] this war should be closed upon just such terms as the people, acting through their own chosen instruments, may determine. And that [illegible] done at once we shall continue to advocate a Convention of all the States as suggested by Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens and Mr. Boyce.

To the masses of the people who have so generously stood by the PROGRESS we have to say that the paper shall be, hereafter, as heretofore, a faithful exponent of their views and the steadfast defender of their rights. We shall never bend the knee to those in authority, nor desert the people for government patronage or the smiles of men clothed with a little brief authority.

The President's Message.

We lay the message before the public [illegible]. It is unexceptionable in style and not [illegible] long to tire the reader. The President's [illegible] of the military situation is hopeful, and he expresses the fullest confidence in our ability to defend ourself and finally achieve our independence.

On foreign relations he is full, explicit and pointed, and the truths he utters and the rebuke he administers to foreign Governments, especially England, [illegible].

On the question of the use of negroes in the army the President's position will not meet with the approbation of the people, because he proposes to emancipate them for [illegible] services and to put arms in their hands, should the exigency arise, he of course to be the judge.

His recommendation to abolish all exemptions and substitute details will, if carried out, blot out State lines, [illegible] State authority, and make the Confederate States a [illegible], centralized, Military Despotism. And this is the [illegible], self-sacrificing patriot [illegible] and is not ambitious for [illegible]? We trust that Congress has enough moral honesty, patriotism and moral courage left to refuse to comply with the request. If Judges, Legislators, State Officers and Editors are to follow their "pursuits" with the Enrolling officer's detail in their pockets it will be a mockery to talk of personal freedom and constitutional liberty. But the strides to absolute despotism are ever slow and cautious, for no people who have once been free would submit to be enslaved at once.

We may have more to say about the Message hereafter. At present we content ourself with appending the following extracts from leading papers. The *Examiner*, after showing the fallacy of Mr. Davis' negro policy, at length, says:

> "We cannot, however, send the Message to our readers without observing the fact, that the suppression of all independent newspapers, for three years attempted by suggestion, and by general propositions which included [illegible]. Newspapers should exist, but editors, their printers and their employees should not be exempt, but detailed. "A discretion," says the Message, "should be vested in the military authorities, so that a sufficient number of those essential to the public service might be detailed to continue the exercise of their pursuits or professions, but the exemption from service of the entire class should be wholly abandoned."
>
> "Congress," says the Constitution, "shall pass no law abridging the freedom of the press;" but it shall make a law by means of which Mr. Davis can send a man to shut up any newspaper that offends him or any member of his government, by taking away its editor's *detail*. We hope it is needless to explain how such a law is inconsistent with any species of liberty in the animadversion of the press upon public men or measures. An independent press is a literal impracticability where such a law exists; every newspaper, from the moment when that law is made law, becomes, in some sense, dependent for its existence on the free will and "discretion" of government. Indeed, no honest man engaged in the publication of a newspaper that pretends to be independent, will continue his "pursuit" for one moment under such conditions. Never will any but cheats and slaves come before the public with the pretence of free speech in their mouths when they know that they can be silenced in a minute by a Davis, a Seddon or a Benjamin. Declarations of these truths, we know, are the strongest possible exhortations to corrupt him, that they have no more [illegible] to get the President's Press Law passed. Whether their influence with Congress is sufficient, remains to be seen; but if Congress [illegible] to interfere with the natural law on this subject, we hope it will do so by a regulation forbidding the further publication of any newspaper in the Confederacy during the war. That law will [illegible] than the other, and if the [illegible] employed in this business are needed in the army, no [illegible] person among them will [illegible] against the simultaneous discontinuance of all the public journals now printed, provided the effect of the law is equal on all. But it will be a desperate day for this country when every check on official corruption being removed, and every means of information being taken from the people, a press shall still live, [illegible] whose official duty shall be to blind the eyes of the country, to blacken virtue and to gild knavery."

The *Whig* closes its notice of the message as follows:

> "The recommendation of the repeal of all exemptions, which the President again makes, is likely to meet the same fate it has heretofore encountered at the hands of Congress. For, unless it be the object of that body to vest all power in the hands of the Executive, to create in fact a Military Dictatorship, they will never place themselves nor the functionaries of the State government, Governors, Judges, Legislators, &c., nor the conductors of the Press, with its constitutional guarantee to be "free," under the necessity of supplicating the Secretary of War to be "detailed" to perform the various duties incident to their positions. Of this, we would have no doubt, even if Congress had not so unequivocally displayed on former occasions its purpose in this regard."

With only the telegraph synopsis before him the Editor of the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* says:

> "If the telegraphic report is correct, it shows the President is determined, if possible, to place the whole country under military rule—or, in plain English, to establish a Military Despotism. We trust the report is incorrect. But if it is correct, it is high time that the people—the power—aroused themselves and took prompt action to preserve the few remaining liberties they yet have."

Georgia and Tennessee.

The papers bring us but little from the South and West. It is asserted that Sherman has returned to Atlanta with four corps of his army, while Thomas is in Hood's front with forty thousand men. We have never thought that Hood's movement was anything more than a big raid, and have not had the slightest hope that it would result in the recovery of Atlanta and the redemption of Georgia. Sherman might be whipped out of the State but he will not be flanked out or raided out. Sherman's return to Atlanta, is thought to indicate an early movement in the direction of Macon or Augusta.

The Georgia papers of the 7th have a rumor that Hood had captured Franklin and Columbia, in Tennessee, but there was no confirmation of the report. As to the capture of Decatur, there is yet doubt about it, notwithstanding all the reports as to its capture, the number of prisoners, &c. It is thought that our army was near Tuscumbia, Ala., on the 4th, Gen. Hood's headquarters then being at that place.

Congressional.

We received Tuesday's Richmond papers by the mail yesterday, but those of Wednesday did not come to hand. In the Senate on Monday nothing was done beyond organization and the reading of the message. In the House a Mr. Blandford of Georgia, introduced a bill conscribing all white persons who, by the laws of nations, are liable to military duty in defence of their own country, and repealing all laws authorizing exemptions or details. Referred. Mr. Murray, of Tennessee, offered a joint resolution declaring that the Confederate States would never countenance a monarchy in Mexico. Messrs. Chambers, of Mississippi, and Swann, of Tennessee, introduced resolutions adverse to the policy of placing negroes in the army; which were made the special order for Thursday next.

If Mr. Blandford's bill should pass it ought to be made to include members of Congress, of the Cabinet, &c.

CHARLESTON.—The *Mercury* of Tuesday says:

Since our last report a slow but steady fire has been kept up by Battery Gregg and the Swamp Angel Battery on Fort Sumter, amounting to about 60 shots. The number of shells thrown at the city since our last report has been 73. Our scouts bring information that 73 transports and 10 war vessels are at Hilton Head [illegible] of the transports and one war vessel. On Sunday night our Sullivan's Island batteries opened on the Yankee picket boats, firing some 12 or 15 shots.

We regret to chronicle a distressing casualty as resulting from the bombardment of Sunday night. Mr. John [illegible] and Mary his wife, while in bed were struck by a fragment of shell and instantly killed, both their bodies being almost literally cut in two. Their sad fate was not known until Monday morning, when their remains were discovered.

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

See Advertisement of Adjutant General Gatlin in regard to Second Class Home Guard.

The "general order" which was recently published in the government organs [illegible] many thousands, ordering all able-bodied men employed in Provost Guards, Clerks in Conscript Bureaus, Commissary and Quartermaster departments and elsewhere, has fallen still born. There has been no perceptible reform, and none is expected. These offices, or some of them, are still filled with pets, while the farmer is torn from his helpless wife and little ones and his crop left in the field to rot. All this may be right and may be "military necessity," but we don't understand it.

WHILE October was nearly cold enough for January, November so far, is about warm enough for May. Very unseasonable!

Two cows, with a calf, were sold at auction at Charlotte, on Tuesday, for $2,000.

OPPOSED TO ARMING THE NEGROES.—We are glad to see that the Wilmington *Journal*, a paper that is generally right on everything but politics, opposes the arming of slaves. That paper says:

> "If we find any one thing more than another, upon which our exchanges are generally, if not universally agreed, it is in opposition to the proposal to put arms in the hands of any of the negro race as soldiers of the South. Some portions of the press may not be fully committed in opposition to the policy referred to, but these portions are small indeed, and represent but a very limited segment of the circle of public opinion.—One thing that we think Congress will not do is to adopt this bantling of some of the Richmond extremists."

THE COAST.—The last news from the North claims the capture of two more blockade runners off Wilmington. The *Journal* of Wednesday says:

> A good deal of firing was heard off the coast night before last. It is said that a vessel that ran the blockade some ten days ago, returned after a rapid trip. Great smoke and little fire. *Montes parturiunt, &c.*

CASUALTIES

In the 6th N. C. Cavalry, on the 27th and 28th October, in the fight at Burgess' Mill, Va.

Company A—Wounded: Private Dan'l P McLaurin, severely through the thigh.

Company B—Wounded: Corporal T L Montgomery, hip and arm severely; private John Turner, slightly in leg.

Company D—Wounded: Privates Jas H Martin, in body, and Wm E Hill, in left foot severely.

Company C—Killed: Serg't George F Vickers.—Wounded: Private W B Floyd, in chin; Thos Stromby, slightly in shoulder; J [illegible] Jenkins, slightly in shoulder; Wm M Fenn, slightly in [illegible]; William A Falls, slightly in arm. Missing: Henry Cackle.

Company F—Wounded: Lt C B Speller, slightly in shoulder; private Joseph S Poole, severely [illegible]; John Harrell, severely in arm.

Company H—Killed: Capt W H Bess. Corpl J J Applewhite. Wounded: Private Henry E Bell, in arm; John Farmer, side slightly; Jos Pittman, shoulder, and J C Abernathy, leg.

Company I—Killed: Corpl D E Brown. Wounded: Lt G D Ward, slightly; Sergt Wm B Powell, severely in bowels.

Company K—Wounded: Sergt N S Hoggard, in right leg.

Killed, 4; wounded, 20; missing, 1.

[From the Confederate.]

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 6th, 1864.

Messrs. Editors of the Confederate:—Will you be so kind as to publish in your paper for information of many friends, the casualties of the [illegible] N. C. Cavalry on 27th and 28th Oct. [illegible]

Co A—commanded by Capt L A Johnson. Wounded in thigh J McLaurin.

Co B—commanded by Capt Jas Sinclair. Wounded severely T Montgomery.

Co C—commanded by Lieutenant [illegible]. Wounded C [illegible] in leg.

Co D—commanded by Lt Lewis. Wounded severely in back Jas Martin, Wm Hill, foot.

Co E—commanded by Lt [illegible]. Killed Serg't F Vickers.

Co F—commanded by Lt Chas B Speller. Wounded slightly in shoulder Lt C B Speller, Jno Harrell [illegible], Jos Poole in the [illegible].

Co G—commanded by Capt Bell, [illegible].

Co H—commanded by Capt [illegible]. Killed Captain [illegible], Corpl J Applewhite.

Co I—commanded by Lt G Ward. Killed Corp Brown. Wounded Lt G W Ward slightly in thigh, Sgt Powell in bowels severely.

Co K—none.

This Regiment has been in all the fighting around this place [illegible]. With many good wishes for your [illegible] obedient servant—[illegible] Co G, Dearing's Brigade.

Trains are said to be running through from Chattanooga to Atlanta. So it will be seen what all the fuss that was made about the tearing up of fifty miles of railroads amounts to.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Executive Department, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, November 10, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 132.

I. THE SECOND CLASS OF THE HOME GUARD for Home Defence called into Field by Special Order No. 1[illegible], [illegible] by Battalion to Goldsboro' by their respective Battalion Commanders with all possible dispatch.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

Nov. 10-d1t

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM, 1864.

NORTH CAROLINA, Lenoir County.

JAMES P. BRYAN
vs.
WM. F. LOFTIN.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, LEVIED ON THE DEFENDANT'S land, lying on the South side of Neuse River.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, notifying the defendant that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, replevies and pleads, judgment by default will be entered against him, and the land levied on will be sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Witness, JUSTUS KINSEY, Clerk of said Court, at office in Kinston, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1864.

Issued 1st day of November, 1864.

Nov 1-6[illegible] JUSTUS KINSEY, C. S. C.

[illegible] Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Nov. 10.—New York papers of the 8th received. A telegram from Louisville, Oct. 5th, says that Sherman's position is perfectly satisfactory to himself and all who understand it. Sherman is equally satisfied with Hood's position. The "Tribune" contains an account of the evacuation of Johnsonville, yesterday, by the Union Commandant, who is reported to have destroyed all the transports and gunboats near that place to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebels.

A correspondent of the "Journal" says eight steamboats loaded with government stores were burned at Johnsonville.

Lt. Gen. [illegible] died at Columbus on the 7th. A Washington correspondent of the "Tribune" says it is reported that Hood's army crossed the Tennessee under a pressure of his soldiers, who threatened to desert unless lead toward the [illegible] of Tennessee.

A telegram from Chicago reports the arrest in that city of several rebels charged with complicity in designs against the frontier [illegible]—among them Col. St. George Grenfell. The police captured at a house near Chicago two hundred stands of arms and two cart loads of revolvers. The Democratic Committee at Chicago issued an address which affirms that the whole affair was a trick of the Republicans for placing the polls under military control on election day.

Sheridan and a portion of his staff were recently poisoned by eating cheese, but recovered under medical treatment.

Gold 243.

RICHMOND, Nov. 10.—A Washington telegram, 7th, says a letter from an officer at Chattanooga, 1st, says Hood and a large portion of his army has crossed the Tennessee at Florence for invasion of Middle Tennessee.—[illegible] brigade passed here to-day on the road to Athens to head him off. Sherman is pressing. [illegible] and Thomas ahead. A large amount of government stores and considerable artillery were captured by the rebels at Johnsonville.

RICHMOND, Nov. 10.—New York "Times" of the 8th has a telegram from Boston announcing the arrival at that port of the *Wachusett* from St. Thomas, bringing the [illegible] of the crew of the *Florida*, captured by the steamer *Wachusett* in the Bay of San Salvador, October 7th. The *Florida* was captured without the loss of a man. The "Times" contains a report of Seward's speech at Auburn, N. Y., on Monday. He says the war must continue until [illegible] the enemy give up the conflict. He wants no armistice—no cessation of hostilities—no negotiation with rebels in arms. He characterizes the Democrats as a [illegible] minority of the North.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Nov. 10.—In the Senate a bill was introduced, by Mr. [illegible], extending the schedule of prices for army to all citizens of the Confederate States under heavy penalties. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Senate then went into secret session, after which adjourned.

In the House the special order (resolution relative to the employment of negroes in the army) was taken up.—Chambers, of Mississippi, spoke an hour and a half in opposition to the policy. Mr. Foote obtained the floor, when the House went into secret session.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Nov. 10.—A gentleman who went to the front to-day to put a lady through the lines under flag of truce, was informed by Yankee officers that all States so far as heard from had gone for Lincoln. Lincoln's majority in Baltimore is supposed to be fifteen thousand, and in Boston six thousand. New York city went thirty-eight thousand for McClellan, and New York State seven thousand for Lincoln.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM, 1864.

NORTH CAROLINA, Lenoir County.

J. F. [illegible]
vs.
WM. F. LOFTIN.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, LEVIED ON THE DEFENDANT'S land, lying on the South side of Neuse River.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, notifying the defendant that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, replevies and pleads, judgment by default will be entered against him, and the land levied on will be sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Witness, JUSTUS KINSEY, Clerk of said Court, at office in Kinston, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1864.

Issued 1st day of November, 1864.

Nov 1-[illegible] JUSTUS KINSEY, C. S. C.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM, 1864.

NORTH CAROLINA, Lenoir County.

N. B. T. WOODLEY
vs.
WM. F. LOFTIN.

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Issued 1st day of November, 1864.

Nov 1-[illegible] JUSTUS KINSEY, C. S. C.

DOORKEEPERSHIP OF THE SENATE.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES himself as a candidate for the office of Assistant Doorkeeper to the Senate of North Carolina at the coming session of the Legislature. I have been in service, was wounded, and am now on light duty. If elected I will do all I can to serve the Senate faithfully and acceptably. JNO. H. LOUDERMILK.

Sept. 29-td

CARD NOTICE.

THERE IS NOW READY TO BE ISSUED FROM this Department to the different counties in the State, a large lot of COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.—This lot of Cards will be sent to the Agents, with [illegible] ready for [illegible] the Cards on, and may be sold at $[illegible] per pair to the citizens generally; [illegible] The Department is having a large lot [illegible] ready for [illegible] Agents are requested to make arrangements and call for them.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.

Oct 21-d[illegible]

State papers copy; Daily six times others four times and forward bill to Maj. Dowd.

DOORKEEPERSHIP OF THE COMMONS.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES himself as a candidate for the office of principal Doorkeeper of the House of Commons of North Carolina at the coming session of the Legislature. If elected I will [illegible] to serve the House of Commons [illegible] and faithfully. I have been in the service, was wounded, and am now disabled for light duty.

Sept 29-td MERRILL F. BECK.

DOORKEEPER TO THE COMMONS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, A CITIZEN OF WAKE COUNTY, respectfully announces himself a candidate for the office of ASSISTANT DOORKEEPER to the House of Commons of the next Legislature. If elected, he hopes he will [illegible] to pledge himself to attend faithfully to the duties of the office.

Nov 7-[illegible] Y. P. LASHLEY.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

[illegible]

The boxes should be [illegible] and delivered [illegible]

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.

Oct 31-[illegible]

Fayetteville Observer, [illegible] Conservative, Democrat, Asheville News copy one month.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS IN REGARD TO THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST quality of [illegible]

2. They have been known for years and [illegible]

3. Five hundred [illegible]

4. [illegible]

5. [illegible]

6. [illegible]

7. [illegible]

8. [illegible]

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